

HUBUNGAN PERSONAL HYGIENE DENGAN INFENSI CACING PARASIT USUS PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR DI DESA KAWUNGCARANG KECAMATAN SUMBANG KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi kecacingan merupakan salah satu penyakit yang prevalensinya tinggi di Indonesia, terutama pada golongan penduduk yang kurang mampu dengan sanitasi buruk. Prevalensinya bervariasi yaitu antara 2,5%-62%. Faktor *personal hygiene* merupakan salah satu faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap transmisi penyakit ini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan *personal hygiene* dengan infeksi cacing parasit usus pada anak Sekolah Dasar di Desa Kawungcarang Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional analitik dengan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah *Total sampling*. Jumlah sampel adalah semua populasi anak kelas 2-4 yang sesuai kriteria inklusi dan ekslusi sebanyak 100 orang. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuesioner dan pemeriksaan feses di laboratorium parasit. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji statistik berupa *fisher exact*.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Hasil penelitian diperoleh proporsi kecacingan 4% dengan jenis cacing yang menginfeksi adalah *Ascaris lumbricoides* 2% dan *Trichuris trichiura* 2%. Secara keseluruhan hubungan *personal hygiene* dengan infeksi cacing parasit usus didapatkan nilai $p=0.054$ ($p > 0.05$; *Fisher Exact*). Infeksi cacing dengan kebiasaan mencuci tangan $p=0.000$, infeksi cacing dengan kebersihan kuku $p=0.026$, infeksi cacing dengan kebiasaan jajan $p=0.015$ dan infeksi cacing dengan kebiasaan bermain di tanah $p=0.619$.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan *personal hygiene* dengan infeksi cacing, ada hubungan antara mencuci tangan dengan infeksi cacing, ada hubungan antara kebersihan kuku dengan infeksi cacing, ada hubungan antara kebiasaan jajan dengan infeksi cacing dan tidak ada hubungan antara kebiasaan bermain di tanah dengan infeksi cacing parasit usus pada anak sekolah dasar di Desa Kawungcarang Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata Kunci: Anak sekolah dasar, Infeksi cacing, *Personal hygiene*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE WITH INTESTINAL PARASITES INFECTION ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENT IN KAWUNGCARANG'S VILLAGE SUB-DISTRICT SUMBANG DISTRICT OF BANYUMAS

ABSTRACT

Background: Worm infection is one of the Infections disease prevalence that high in Indonesia, especially on the underprivileged residents with poor sanitation. Prevalence varies between 2.5%-62%. *Personal hygiene* is one of the factors that affect the transmission of this disease.

Objective: To know the relationship between *personal hygiene* with intestinal parasites infection on elementary school children in the village of Kawungcarang sub-district Sumbang District of Banyumas.

Methods: This research was an observational analytic with cross sectional study design. Sampling techniques used Total sampling. The population were all population from 2-4 classes in elementary school that fits the criteria of inclusion and exclusion as many as 100 people. The data was collected using questionnaire and examination of feces parasites in laboratory. Statistical Analysis using fisher exact test.

Results: The results showed the proportion of worm infection was (4.0%) with ascariasis incidence 2% and trichuriasis 2%. Overall relationship between *personal hygiene* with intestinal parasites infection obtained p value $p=0.054$ ($p > 0.05$; Fisher Exact). Relationship between worm infection with the habit of washing hands $p = 0.000$, relationship between worm infection with nail hygiene $p = 0.026$, relationship between worm infection with spending habits $p = 0.015$ and relationship between worm infection with the habit of playing in the land $p = 0.619$.

Conclusion: Based on the research results it can be concluded that there is no relationship between *personal hygiene* with the worm infection, there is a relationship between hand washing with worm infection, there is a relationship between hygiene nails with an worms infection, there is relationship between spending habits with worm infections and there is no relationship between the habit of playing on land with worm infection in elementary school student in the village of Kawungcarang sub-district Sumbang district of Banyumas

Keywords: Elementary school student, Worm infections, *Personal hygiene*